

REMARKS

The abstract has been amended by cancelling the second paragraph and replacing the terms, “comprises” and “means” with “includes” and “apparatus”, respectively. Claims 1-19 have been amended by adding an indefinite article at the beginning of each of these claims in accordance with the suggestion made by the Examiner in paragraphs 4-7 of the Office Action. Claim 11 has also been amended to adopt the amendment suggested by the Examiner in paragraph 5 of the Office Action.

Claim 11 has further been amended by inserting the feature that the user interface to the applications provided to the server includes a user interface to at least the applications running on the client computer. Basis for this amendment is to be found in claim 1.

Upon entry of the amendments, claims 1-19 will remain pending in the present application.

ABSTRACT

The abstract has been amended to shorten the abstract to approximately 118 words and to remove the legal phraseology “means” and “comprises.” It is considered that these amendments to the abstract overcome the objections raised by the Examiner. Favorable consideration and withdrawal of the objections to the abstract are requested.

CLAIM OBJECTIONS

Claims 1, 11, 18 and 19 have been amended to adopt the Examiner’s suggestions to overcome the claim objections. Favorable consideration and withdrawal of the claim objections in view of the amendments to claims 1, 11 and 18 is requested.

35 U.S.C. §101 OBJECTIONS

Claims 18 and 19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 on the basis that these claims are directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 18 and 19 have been amended by adding the feature “stored on a computer-readable medium” in accordance with MPEP 2106 IV, B.1. For this reason, it is submitted that these claims now relate to a statutory class of subject-matter. The claims relate to a manufacture, and not to mere functional descriptive material. Claims 18 and 19 relate to computer programs for implementing a system according to claim 1. Since the system is novel and non-obvious and involves interaction between the client and the server computer for the reasons given below, it is submitted that claims 18 and 19 also relate to subject matter that is novel and non-obvious.

35 U.S.C. §102 Rejection

Claims 1-2, 6-15 and 18-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 99/63430 (Panasyuk et al.). This rejection is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested for the reasons which follow.

The subject-matter of claim 1 is novel compared with Panasyuk et al. because Panasyuk et al. does not disclose a system comprising means for controlling the locally run applications through the user interface provided by the server. Instead, Panasyuk et al. discloses that a local node provides at least part of the local desktop environment to a user (page 4, lines 8-9). Each server has knowledge only of its own graphical desktop representation and the server desktops are individually represented within the client (page 13, lines 9-10). Thus, Panasyuk et al. discloses controlling locally run applications through the desktop environment provided by the local node, rather than by any of the servers. Only the remotely run applications are controlled through the desktop environment provided by the server of Panasyuk et al. Claims 2, 6-10 and 18-19 depend from claim 1 and thus are considered novel over Panasyuk et al. for at least the same reason.

As set out above with regard to claim 1, Panasyuk et al. does not disclose a server providing a user interface to applications running locally on a client computer. The arguments presented in support of novelty in connection with claim 1 thus apply equally to claim 11, and claims 12-15 which depend from claim 11.

Accordingly, favorable consideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-2, 6-15 and 18-19 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) over Panasyuk et al. is requested for at least this reason.

The subject-matter of claim 1 is also novel compared with "Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) Features and Performance", White Paper, Microsoft Corporation, 2000, (hereinafter "Microsoft RDP"), because Microsoft RDP does not disclose means for controlling the locally run applications through the user interface provided by the server. Instead, Microsoft RDP discloses a "protocol designed to provide remote display and input capabilities over network connections for Windows®-based applications running on a server", (page 4, lines 3-5).

35 U.S.C. §103 Rejections

Claims 3-5 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Panasyuk et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested for the reasons which follow.

Applicant respectfully submits that the Official Action does not set forth a *prima facie* case of obviousness in support of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). According to M.P.E.P. § 2143,

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. **Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.**

The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. [*Citation omitted*] (emphasis added)

The subject-matter of claim 1 is not obvious having regard to Panasyuk et al., taken alone, because Panasyuk et al. fails to teach one of the features defining the invention, namely, that the Panasyuk et al. system does not comprise means for controlling the locally run applications through the user interface provided by the server. Thus, since Panasyuk et al. fails to teach one of the features of claim 1, and claims 3-5 depend from claim 1, the Examiner has failed to establish a case of *prima facie* obviousness of claims 3-5 over Panasyuk et al.

The effect of the difference between the present invention and the system of Pansyuk et al. is that the invention allows a system manager to centrally manage the user interface on a client computer arranged also to run a locally installed application. Thus, the problem solved by the present invention is to provide a system in which a locally run application is seamlessly integrated into a server-based computing environment providing a user interface with a unified appearance.

The invention has the advantage over the system of Panasyuk et al. that an application that is not a subscribed application, i.e. server-based, can be installed on the client and run thereon, with the user interface to all applications remaining under control of the server. Thus, a user receives the same user interface whenever he logs on. When logging onto the client computer with an additional non-server-based application installed, this does not change appreciably. This is achieved without negotiation between client and server, such as is known from Panasyuk et al. Panasyuk et al. provides separate user interfaces side-by-side, with a system of message exchanges being used to avoid clashes between locally and remotely generated user interface windows. This is more complicated to implement and more likely to result in conflicts between various user interface components.

Accordingly, favorable consideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 3-5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Panasyuk et al. is requested.

Claims 16-17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Panasyuk et al. in view of Microsoft RDP. This rejection is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested for the reasons which follow.

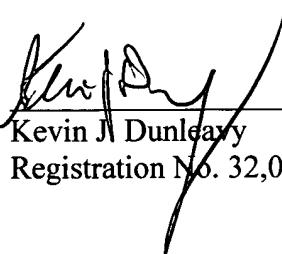
The skilled person seeking to solve the problem to which the present invention is addressed, would not turn to Microsoft RDP for its solution, since Microsoft RDP relates to a pure server-based computing environment. Even were the skilled person to turn to Microsoft RDP, he would find only a disclosure of a protocol for carrying device communication and presentation data from a server, as well as encrypted client mouse and keyboard data. On the input path, client mouse and keyboard messages are redirected from the client to the server (page 6, second paragraph). There is thus no disclosure in Microsoft RDP of means for controlling an application running on the client through a user interface provided by the server.

Accordingly, Microsoft RDP does not cure the defect of the primary reference, Panasyuk et al., since neither references discloses the feature of claims 16-17 that there is means for controlling a local application running on the client via a user interface provided by the server. Thus, a combination of Microsoft RDP and Panasyuk et al. still does not make out a case of *prima facie* obviousness since a feature of claims 16-17 is not disclosed in either of these references.

Favorable consideration and issuance of a Notice of Allowance is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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